INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

At a meeting of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the United States on the Industrial Exhibition of 1851, held at the rooms of the National Institute on Monday evening, September 16, 1850, the PRESIDENT Circular to persons in the United States interested Secretary, and, with other papers communicated, referred to the Executive Committee for publication:

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 16, 1850. The Central Committee of the United States on the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in May, 1851, beg leave to invite the attention of the Governors of the several States, of the local committees by them appointed, and of their fellow-citizens generally, to the interesting subjects inwalved in this great concourse of the industry of nations, and to the peculiar aspects under which it addresses itself to the skilful and industrious of all classes in the United States.

This committee cannot but view this great exposition of human industry and productive skill as one in which every mation on the globe has a direct and positive concern. Its sesselts and its history will go down to future generations, marking the actual state of arts and civilization in the middle of the nineteenth century. It will stand as at once an evidence and index of the progress which the humanizing arts of peace have made and are now making in every empire and sepublic, kingdom, principality, and province of the world.

The productions of American industry which will be entited to places in the Exhibition are not limited to articles of manufacturing, mechanical, or any other single department of labor or of skill. The farm, the garden, and the dairy, the ferest and the mine, the factory and the workshop, the laboratory and the studio, will all be entitled to their respective positions; and it is earnestly hoped that no considers will be allowed to prevent a full and honorable representation of every department of our natural resources, ingenuity, and

To convey some impression of the number and variety objects which America is capable of furnishing to the Exhibition, we may be permitted to enumerate a few of the prominent classes.

Among animal substances, it is believed that samples beet, pork, hams, butter and cheese, wool and hair, feathers, down and fur, lard and lard oil, stearine candles, honey and wax, spermaceti, skins, hides and leather, with articles manu factured from the same, may all be with advantage sent from the United States. Many of our dealers in provisions can mow demonstrate that they understand how to cater for the most refined taste, as well in the style of putting up as in the intrinsic qualities of their articles.

Among vegetable productions we shall not forget to send samples of wheat, flour, Indian corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, hemp and cordage; the starch of wheat, of potatoes, and espeand refined; timber, and articles manufactured therefrom especially when made in large quantities and by machinery. By taking longitudinal and transverse slices or sections, one or two inches in thickness, from the trunks of trees, we may at little expense send the most striking proofs of our fores riches. The sycamore and whitewood of Kentucky; the express of Mississippi and Louisiana ; the live oak of Florida the pine of Carolina, Maine, Minnesota, and Oregon; th cak, hickory, cherry, and black walnut of numerous States; the cedar and locust, so famed for resisting decay; the hickoty, so tough and durable; the ash, so light and vet so elastic: the bass wood, adapted for coach and car bodies; the birds eye maple, for ornamental furniture, with multitudes of others, may by this means be displayed, with surfaces smooth or rough, varnished or unvarnished, and form a novel and striking feature of the exhibition. Will not some of our enscrprising lumbermen take this great department in hand? In making cross sections of trees the bark should be carefully tained when practicable.

Among mineral substances, which ought certainly to appear at the exhibition, are iron ores in all their varieties, from The cobalt and lead of Missouri, Iows, and Wisconsin, the shrome of Maryland, the zinc oxides of New Jersey and Missouri, the plumbage of North Carolina and of Pennsylvania. souri, the plumbago of North Carolina and of Pennsylvania, wea few of the coloring materials which ought to attract notice and win approbation. Stones used for building and other useful and ornamental purposes should not be omitted, particularly such as excel in firmness, figeness of texture, purity, durability, and a susceptibility of high polish.

The gold and mercury of California, the silver of North Carolina, the copper of Michigan, the manufactured iron of many States, will evince our abundance in both the useful and the precious metals; and among articles manufactured from metals we may send numerous varieties of cutlery, edge tools, surgical instruments, augers, scythes, axes, drawingknives, hoes, shovels, butt hinges, door-springs, sash and shutter fasteners, locks and latches, rifles, revolvers, bowieknives, gold pens, ever-pointed pencils, clocks, chronometers, metronomical and other telegraphs.

We must have ploughs and cultivators, reaping, cornshelling, threshing, and winnowing machines. Nor must we forget to show how we save labor and diminish toilsome drudgery, by our card-making machines, our screw machines, pin machines, hook-and-eye machines, nail and spike manes, and percussion cap machines, as well as by our cotton gins, our dredging machines, our quadruple printing presses, our brick machines, and our leaden pipe and leaden

We need not fear to show samples of iron castings in hol-How ware, of sheet, bar, or railroad iron, of stoves, furnaces for house heating, or ranges for cooking with anthracite, bituminous coal, or other fuel. Even in gilded, bronzed, and other ornamental work in metals, in chased and burnished silver ware, we have workmen who may satisfy the most fastidious European taste. If not too urgently engaged in filling orders at home, it is earnestly hoped that our manufacturers of mathematical, philosophical, and optical instruments will put before the discriminating eyes at London a few specimens of their handiwork.

In connexion with our metallurgic industry, we must not forget the mineral fuel by the sid of which it is prosecuted. Our numerous varieties of anthracite, semi-bituminous, highfy bituminous, and cannel coals must be made to prove how far the markets of the world, as well as our own manufactures, mavigation, and locomotion, can be supplied from the coal mines of the United States.

machines, bucket machines, sash and blind machines, box and match machines, with numerous forms of sawing, plandag, matching, and stave-dressing machines, would evince the fertility of invention among our workers in this class of

this is perhaps the only way in which the Government, as such, could give effective aid to the objects of our present un-Aertaking.

this Central Committee has invoked, through the Governors of the several States, the aid of local committees having direct cognizance of the merit of the articles proposed to be ex-

It is earnestly requested that all committees designated in

on the discharge of their duties, that they should give to exhibitors all needed advice and information as to the suitableess or unsuitableness of the articles, the proper quantity to be forwarded, the means of conveyance, and the agencies, either in this country or England, by which the proper care will be taken of their packages.

viz. RAW MATERIALS and PRODUCE, MACHINERY, MANU-FACTURES, SCULPTURE, and the PLASTIC ARTS, will be brought forward for approval, the local committees would OF THE UNITED STATES in the chair, the following doubtless find it advantageous to divide themselves into subcommittees, with a view to assign to each sub-committee one in the Industrial Exhibition was submitted by the of these great departments, not precluding joint consultation on points of difficulty or of special importance.

It cannot be too earnestly impressed on the minds local committees that, to whatever class of the exhibition objects may pertain, they ought, in order to warrant their being sent forward, to possess the merit of either novelty, rarity, or high excellence. They ought to represent, in some one or other of its departments, either our national industry and ingenuity or the natural resources on which they are employed.

It will contribute much to the facility of forwarding goods to the exhibition to form depots in our principal seaports, as at New Orleans, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, where the articles may be conveniently stored until the time of sending them to London. They should not be shipped so as to arrive before the first of January, 1851, and cannot be exhibited if received at London later than the first of March following. Every package must be entered on a suitable bill of lading, and be accompanied by a certificate from the central authority of the United States, attested by the proper officer approving of the transmission of the object therein contained, to the care of the British Commissioners.

In conveying articles from the place of production to that of embarcation for England, it is hoped that steamboat and railroad companies in the United States will treat American exhibitors with the same liberality which has been manifested abroad, where goods destined to the exhibition are conveyed

Hon. Thomas Ewing, (now Senator of the United States from Ohio,) lately the Secretary of the Interior, having been charged in a certain quarter to have seventy-three relations in office, a correspondent of the New York Tribune denounces it as be ing basely false. "Mr. Ewing has but one relation in any office, and that is another Department than the Interior. His son was for a very few months employed by Col. Collier, collector at San Francisco. He expected to resign that appointment six months ago, and has no doub

THE SECOND CASE UNDER THE FUGITIVE LAW .-We learn that the fugitive slaves who were appre hended two or three weeks ago at Harrisburg, and imprisoned on a charge of inciting a riot which grew out of an effort to rescue them, were yesterday carried before Judge McAllister, United States Commissioner, who, after hearing the evi-dence in the case, directed the fugitives to be deand refined; timber, and articles manufactured therefrom, lestation to remove them to Virginia.

> THE BARQUE EDGAR FOR LIBERIA.-We under stand that this fine vessel, chartered conjointly by the New York State Colonization Society, and E. Roy, a Liberian merchant, was cleared on Saturlay, with a list of more than thirty passengers, and of the Territory of Utah. ull of freight.

WEIR THE ARTIST .- Mr. WILLIS, writing to the Home Journal, from Cozzen's new hotel on the Hudson river, relates the following:

"Within a stone's throw from the portico of the Hotel, upon a knoll half hidden with trees, stands one of the most beautiful structures, of its kind, in this country—a stone church, of English rural architecture, built by the painter Robert Weir. The story of its construction is a touching poem. When Mr. Weir received ten thousand dollars from Government, for his picture on the panel of the capitol, he invested it, untouched, for the benefit of his three children. On the death of these children—all three—soon after, the money reverted to him, but he had a feeling which forbade him to use it. Struck with the favorableness of this knoll unthat of the iron mountain of Missouri to the rich veins of Georgia, Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Verger, on whose property it stood, who at once made a free gift minutes ago—the tone selected apparently with the taste which governed all, and making sweet music among the mountains that looked down upon it. Mr. Weir named it The Church of the Holy Innoces

Union MERTING IN MISSISSIPPI. - The Natchez Courier of the 17th ultimo contains a call, signed by 521 citizens of Adams county, for a meeting in that place, to be held on the Monday following, to express confidence in the integrity of the Union. The Courier says that a large number of the citizens of that county known to be favorable to the object of the meeting were absent. This call, therefore, is no small evidence of the unanimity with which Adams county adheres to the cause of the Union.

Southern Rejoicings .- A call, numerously signed, has been published in Mobile for a meeting on the 8th of October, to rejoice over the adoption of the peace measures by

At Washington, N. C., a large meeting was held on the 18th ultimo, at which the utmost joy was expressed, in speeches and resolutions, at the recent action of Congress. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

AN EXCELLENT ADDRESS was delivered before the Norfolk county Agricultural Association, Massachusetts, by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq. Among the invited guests were G. P. R. JAMES and JOHN S. SKINNER.

A FORGED DRAFT On Senator DAYTON for \$2,700 was offered for discount, a few days since, at the Trenton Bank. Benjan The proceeds were mailed to the party in Newark who presented the draft; but the fraud being soon after detected, the Meriw delivery of the letter was stopped by telegraph.

DEATH OF AN ÆRONAUT.

The papers received by the steamer Niagara record the leath of Lieutenant Gale, the aronaut, as follows :

The Bordeaux journals, which arrived this morning, announce the death of Lieutenant Gale, the aronaut. On Sunday he made an ascent with the "Royal Cremorne" balloon, on the back of a pony, from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, at Bordeaux. It was the first time that Mr. Gale had ever made such an ascension, and his pony had only a few days before been broken in. At first the little animal displayed awigation, and locomotion, can be supplied from the coal great repugnance at being lifted from his feet, but he gradually got accustomed to it, and on Sunday allowed himself to Machinery for working in wood, as shoe-last and gun-stock be carried off by the baloon with the greatest composure. As be carried oil by the baloon with the greatest composure. As there was some delay in filling the baloon with gas, the pony, gaily saddled and bridled, was paraded round the Hippodrome, and was regarded with extraordinary curiosity by the spectators. An immense multitude assembled to see the ascent. The local journals say that the town was completely

substances.

Among textile fibrous manufactures we shall be able to offer cotton goods, plain and figured, in great variety, together with cordage and canvass of the same material, as well as American hemp. Among the woollen and mixed goods, woven wholly by power looms of American invention, we shall be expected to send Brussels carpets, ingrain and tapestry carpets, of various patterns.

In reference to our maritime architecture and mutical skill in general, with all the details of equipment, perhaps no better evicient gas in it to give an ascensional force, after losing the general, with all the details of equipment, perhaps no better evidence could be offered than would be given by freighting some suitable public vessel with American contributions to the exhibition, for the purpose of conveying them to England, and held by a tree, being loosened by the sudden motion, the shock upset the car. Mr. Gale, however, clung to the ropes, and was fortunately able to pull the string of the valve, to cause a further escape of the gas. The ascent of the balloon was then checked, and it was thought, in consequence, at Bordeaux, that he had succeeded in climbing up into the car.

This however that he had succeeded in climbing up into the car.

This however the car that he had succeeded in climbing up into the car.

This however the car that he had succeeded in climbing up into the car.

After a few days there are nother, and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of its spiral, and they will twine around each other. Duhamal placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth; efter a short time they began to germinate, of course sending the plume upwards to the light, and the root down

A party of Germans have erected in Steubenville, Ohio, an establishment for the manufacture of soda ash and chloride of lime. It is the only one of the kind in the United States; it is estimated that during the first war in will accend to reach it. is estimated that during the first year it will produce between \$40,000 and \$50,000 worth of soda ash, and nearly \$20,000 It is earnestly requested that all committees designated in in value of chloride of lime. It is supposed that the amount of the town of Carbondale, (Pa.) were destroyed by fire last the several States should enter with as little delay as possible of the manufacture will be doubled the second year.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

DANIEL M. BARRINGER, of North Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-tentiary of the United States at the Court of Her Catholic Majesty, in the place of Romulus L. Saunders, recalled at his own request.

HORATIO J. PERRY, of New Hampshire, to be & f Legation at the same Court.

CHARLES J. McCURDY, of Connecticut, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America at the Court of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

COURTLAND CUSING, of Indiana, to be Charge d'Affaire f the United States at Quito, in the Republic of Equador.

CHARLES HOWARD EDWARDS, of New Jersey, be Clerk to the Commissioner under the Convention with Brazil, in place of Philip N. Searle

resigned. CHARLES KEMLE, of Missouri, to be Indian Agent at th Upper Platte Agency, vice Thomas Fitzpatrick.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, to be First Comptroll ABEL UNDERWOOD, to be Attorney of the United

States for the District of Vermont. WALTER C. MALONEY, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Florida. JAMES C. BOOTH, of Pennsylvania, to be Melter and Rener of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia.

JAMES W. OSBORNE, of North Carolina, to be Superi endent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, in the State North Carolina.

ANDREW W. REDDING, of Georgia, to be Superin ent of the Branch Mint at Dahlonegs, in the State Georgia.

ROBERT H. MOORE, of Georgia, to be Coiner of the Branch fint at Dahlonega, in the State of Georgia. MATTHEW F. STEPHENSON, to be Assayer at the Brane Mint of the United States at Dahlonega, in the State of

OFFICERS OF THE NEW TERRITORIES. JUDAN P. BENJAMIN, of Louisians, to be District Judg the United States for the Northern District of California.

JOHN P. HEALEY, of Massachusetts, to be District Judge of the United States for the Southern District of California CALHOUN BERHAM, of California, to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of California. J. M. Jones, of San Jose, California, to be Attorney

ne United States for the Southern District of California. DAVID F. DOUGLASS, of California, to be Marshal of th United States for the Northern District of California. AUGUSTUS HUMBERT, to be Assayer in California.

Joseph Buffington, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory PERRY E. BROCCHUS, of Alabams, to be an As

Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Utab. ZERUBBABEL Snow, of Ohio, to be an Associate Justice

of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory BRIGHAM YOUNG, of Utah, to be Governor of the Terri-

tory of Utah. BROUGHTON DAVIS HARRIS, of Vermont, to be Secretar

JOSEPH L. HAYWOOD, of Utah, to be Marshal of the Unit ed States for the Territory of Utah. SETH BLAIR, of Utah, to be Attorney of the United State

n and for the Territory of Utah. REDICK McKEE, of Virginia, GEORGE W. BARBOUR f Kentucky, and O. M. WOZENCRAFT, of California, to be Indian Agents for California. PARLO NORIXGO to be Marshal for the Southern Dis

| California.                   |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| INDIAN                        | AGENTS.              |
| David D. Mitchell, Superin-   |                      |
| tendent of Indian Affairs at. | St. Louis, Missouri. |
| John R. Chenault, to be In-   |                      |
| dian agent at                 |                      |
| James S. Calhoun              | Santa Fe.            |
| Luke Lea                      | Fort Leavenworth.    |
| Gabriel W. Long               | Chickasaw agency.    |
| Philip H. Raiford             | Creek agency.        |
| William Butler                | Cherokee agency.     |
| John Drenner                  | Choctaw agency.      |
| Charles P. Babcock            | Mackinac agency.     |
| Land                          | Officers.            |

| MECEL!                   | EARO.             |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Richard M. Thruston at F | ayetteville Arl   |
| Henry AckerS             |                   |
| Blanton P. Box           |                   |
| Thomas T. Russell        |                   |
| Solomon F. Halliday N    |                   |
| Mordecai Mobley D        |                   |
| William H. Wallace F     |                   |
| Easton Morris Ic         |                   |
| John H. Thompson         |                   |
| John Beard               |                   |
| Smallwood Noel F         |                   |
| Robert H. Griffith P     |                   |
| Stephen F. Page          |                   |
| Horace Mower             |                   |
| Edgar Conklin            |                   |
| REGIST                   | ERS.              |
| Andrew Backus at         | aut Ste. MarieMic |

RECEIVERS.

|    | Andrew Backus at Saut Ste. Marie Micl                       |
|----|---|
|    | George H. Slaughter Mineral Point Wi                        |
|    | Daniel Sigler   |
| 8  | Daniel Sigler   |
|    | George Wilson Fairfieldd                                    |
|    | Samuel Brenton Fort Wayne                                   |
|    | Andrew McCallen Shawneetown                                 |
|    | Hercules R. W. Andrews Tallahassee Flo                      |
|    | Alexander Spaulding Green Bay Wi                            |
|    | Louis S. Lovell   |
|    | Lansing B. Mizner Detroitde                                 |
| ij | Lansing B. Mizner. Detroit de David B. Webster. Kalmazoo de |
|    | Cornelius RoseveltGenesseede                                |
| y  | SHOWEVORE GENERAL   |

| lius RoseveitGenessee                 |
|---------------------------------------|
| SURVEYORS GENERAL.                    |
| min A. Putnam forFlorida.             |
| zo GibsonArkansas.                    |
| W. BoydLouisiana.                     |
| ether L. Clark Illinois and Missouri. |
| Officers of the Customs.              |
| COLLECTORS.                           |

| Officers of the Customs.                                   |
|--|
| COLLECTORS.  |
| Charles J. Abbott, District of Penobscot, (Castine,) Maine |
| Frederick G. LowGloucester,Mass                            |
| William T. Russell New Bedford                             |
| Hugh Maxwell New York, N. Y.                               |
| Elias Pond   |
| John D. ThompsonLittle Egg Harbor, (Tuckerton,)N. J        |
| Henry Addison Georgetown, D. C                             |
| Oliver M. Hyde Detroit, Mich                               |
| Jacob RichardsonOswego,N. Y                                |
| NAVAL OFFICER.   |
| Peter C. Ellmaker Dist. of Philadelphia Pa                 |
| SURVEYOR.  |
| Wm. K. Bond Port of Cincinneti Ohio                        |

APPRAISER. Matthias B. Edgar ..... Port of New York N. Y

VEGETABLE INSTINCT .- If a pan of water be placed with in six inches on either side of the stem of a young pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will in the course of the night ap-proach it, and will be found in the morning with one of ite leaves floating on the water. This experiment may be continued nightly until the plant begins to fruit. If a prop be placed within six inches of a young convolvulus or scarlet runner, it will find it, although the prop be shifted daily. If, after it had twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound and twined in the convested direction it will seem to be a six of the convested direction. dertaking.

To the foregoing very brief sketch of a few objects to which attention may be beneficially directed, we may add that a due discrimination will no doubt be exercised in respect to the classes of objects as well as the individual specimens which classes of objects as well as the individual specimens which classes of objects as well as the individual specimens which children.

Bordeaux, that he had succeeded in climbing up into the car. This, however, was not the case, as the next day the belloon fourth round, and again and again this was repeated until an entire revolution of the cylinder had been completed. The beans were then taken out of the earth, and it was found that with the limbs all broken. He has left a wife and eight objects to every revolution, and the one in its found to accommodate them.

Some forty or fifty houses, constituting about two-thirds

TREATIES WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

MILLARD FILLMORE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at Abiq New Mexico, on the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, between the United States of America, by James S. Calhoun, Indian Agent, acting as their Commissioner, and Quixia Chigiate, Nanito, Nincocunachi, Abaganixe, Ramaha, Subleta, Rupallachi, Sagnasoxego, Paguisachi, Cobaxanor, Amuche, Puigniachi, Parsa chi, Sichuga, Uvlcaxinape, Cuchuticay, Nachitope, Puegnate Guano Juas, Pacachi, Saguanchi, Acaguate, Nochi Puibuquiecte, Quixache Tuate, Saxiabe, Pichiute, Nochichique, Uvive, principal and subordinate chiefs, representing the Utah tribe of Indians.

And whereas, said treaty having been submitted to the Se

The following articles have been duly considered and solemnly adopted by the undersigned: that is to say, James S. Calhoun, Indian agent, residing at Santa Fe, acting as commissioner on the part of the United States of America, and commissioner on the part of the United States of America, and Quixiachigiate, Nanito, Nincocunachi, Abaganize, Ramshi, Subleta, Rupallachi, Sagnasoxego, Pagnisachi, Cobaxaner, Amuche, Puigniachi, Panachi, Sichuga, Uvicaxinape, Chuchnticay, Nachitope, Pueguate, Guano Juas, Pacachi, Saguanchi, Acaguate Nochi, Puibuquiacte, Quixache Tuate, Saxiabe, Pichiute, Nochichigue, Uvive, principal and subordinate chiefs, representing the Utah tribe of Indians.

I. The Utah tribe of Indians do hereby acknowledge and declare they are lawfully and acquainted mades the insidial

declare, they are lawfully and exclusively under the juris tion of the Government of said States; and to its power

authority they now unconditionally submit.

II. From and after the signing of this treaty, hostilities between the contracting parties shall cease, and perpetua peace and amity shall exist, the said tribe hereby binding persons or powers, who may be at any time at enmity with the people or Government of said States; and that they will, in all future time, treat honestly and humanely every citizen of the United States, and all persons and pewers at peace with the said States; and all cases of aggressions against said Utahs shall be referred to the aforesaid Government for adjustment and settlement. .

III. All American and Mexican captives and others ta

ken from persons or powers at peace with the said States shall be restored and delivered by the said Utahs to an authorized be restored and delivered by the said Utahs to an authorized officer or agent of said States, at Abiquin, on or before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty. And in like manner all stolen property, of every description, shall be restored by or before the aforesaid first day of March, 1850. In the event such stolen property shall have been consumed or destroyed, the said Utah Indians do agree, and are hereby bound to make such restitution, and under such circumstances, as the Government of the United States may order and prescribe. But this article is not to be so construed, or understood, as to create a claim against said States for any losses or depredations committed by said Utahs. by said Utahs.

IV. The contracting parties agree that the laws now in

rce, and such others as may be passed, regulating the trade and intercourse, and for the preservation of peace with the various tribes of Indians, under the protection and guardianship of the Government of the United States, shall be as binding and obligatory upon the said Utahs as if said laws had been enacted for their sole benefit and protection; and that said laws may be duly executed, and for all other useful purposes the territory occupied by the Utahs is hereby annexed to New Mexico as now organized, or as it may be organized, or until the Government of the United States shall otherwise

The people of the United States, and all others i amity with the United States, shall have free passage through the territory of said Utahs, under such rules and regulations

as may be adopted by authority of said States.

VI. In order to preserve tranquillity, and to afford protection to all the people and interests of the contracting parties, the Government of the United States will establish such ties, the Government of the United States will establish such military posts and agencies, and authorize such trading-houses, at such time and in such places, as the said Govern-

ment may designate.

VII. Relying confidently upon the justice and liberality of the United States, and anxious to remove every possible cause that might disturb their peace and quiet, it is agreed by the Utahs that the aforesaid Government shall, at its earliest convenience, designate, settle, and adjust their territorial boundaries, and pass and execute such laws, in their territory, as the Government of said States may deem conducive to the happiness and prosperity of said Indians. And the said Utahs further bind themselves not to depart from their accustomed homes or localities, unless specially permitted by an agent of the aforesaid Government; and so soon as their boundaries are distinctly defined, the said Utahs are further bound to confine themselves to said limits, under such rules as the said Government may prescribe, and to build them most successfully to cultivate the soil, and pursue such other industrial pursuits as will best promote their happiness and prosperity; and they now deliberately and considerately pledge their existence as a distinct tribe to abstain, for all time to corre, from all depredations, to cease the roving and rambling habits which have hitherto marked them as a people; to confine themselves strictly to the limits which may be assigned them, and to support themselves by their own in-dustry, aided and directed as it may be by the wisdom, jus-

tice, and humanity of the American people.

VIII. For and in consideration of the faithful performance of all the stipulations contained in this treaty, by the said Utahs, the Government of the United States will grant to said Indians such donations, presents, and implements, and adopt such other liberal and humane measures as said Government

may deem meet and proper.

IX. This treaty shall be binding upon the contracting parties from and after the signing of the same, subject, in the first place, to the approval of the civil and military governor of New Mexico, and to such other modifications, amendments, and orders as may be adopted by the Government of the Uni-

In faith whereof, the undersigned have signed this treaty and affixed thereunto their seals, at Abiquin, in New Mexico, this the thirtieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

> Indian Agent Commissioner, U. S. QUIXIACHIGIATE, his mark, [L.s.]
>
> Principal Chief.
>
> Nonito, his x mark, [L.s.] Nonito, his x mark, [L.s.] Nincocunachi, his x mark, [L.s.] Abeganixe, his x mark, Ramabi, his x mark, Subleta, his x mark, Rupallachi, his x mark Sagnasoxego, his x mark, Pagnisachi, his x mark, Cobaxanor, his x mark, Amuche, his x mark, Puigniachi, his x mark, Panachi, his x mark, Sichuga, his x mark, Uvicaxinape, his x mark, Cuchuticay, his x mark, Nachitope, his x mark, Pueguate, his x mark, Guano Juas, his x mark, Pacachi, his x mark, Saguanchi, his x mark. Acaguate Nochi, his x mark, Puibuquiscte, his x mark, [L.s. Quixache Tuate, his x mark, [L.s.

JAMES S. CALHOUN, [L.S.]

Saxiabe, his z mark, Nochichigue, his x mark, Uvive, his x mark, Antonio Jesus Solosa. Franco Tomas Baco, Vicente Vilarde, his x mark, Interpreter.

Antoine Leroux, Interpreter.

James Conklin, Interpreter.

J. H. Whittlesey, 1st Lieut 1st Dragoons. Edward M. Kern, George W. Martin. Approved : John Musron,
Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, Civil and Military Gov Now, therefore, be it known, that I, MILLARD FILLMORE.

resident of the United States of America, do, in pursua of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the ninth day of September, one thousand eight In testimony whereof, I have caused the send of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fourth day of

September, in the year of our Lord one thousan eight hundred and fifty, and of the independent of the United States of America the seventy-fifth.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

MILLARD FILLMORE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

To all and singular to whom these present shall come.

Cheille, on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, between the United States of America, by John M. Washington, Governor of New Mexico, and Lieutenant Colonel commanding the troops of the United States in New Mexico, and James S. Calhoun, Indian agent, representing the United States, and Mariano Martinez, bea chief, and Chapitone, second chief, on the part of the Navajo tribe of Indians :

And whereas said treaty, having been submitted to the Se nate for its constitutional action thereon, the Senat did, on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, advise and consent to the ratification of the name ; which treaty is in the words following, to wit : Treaty between the United States of America and the Navajo

nate for its constitutional action therese, the Senste did, on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, advise and consent to the ratification of the same; which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Treaty between the United States of America, and the United States of America, and the Utah Indians.

The following acknowledgments, declarations, and stipulations have been duly considered; and are now solemnly adopted and proclaimed by the undersigned, that is to say, John M. Washington, Governor of New Mexico, and Lieutenat Colonel commanding the troops of the United States in New Mexico, and James S. Calhoun, Indian agent, residing at Santa Fe, in New Mexico, representing the United States of America, and Mariano Martinez, head chief, and Chapitone, second chief, on the part of the Navajo tribe of Indians.

I. The said Indians do hereby acknowledge that, by virtue of a treaty entered into by the United States of America and the United Mexican States, signed on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by N. P. Trist, of the first part, and Luis G. Cuevas, Bernardo Couto, and Miguel Atristain, of the second part, the said tribe was lawfully placed under the exclusive jurisdiction and protection of the Government of said United States, and that they are now and will forever remain under the aforesaid jurisdiction and protection.

jurisdiction and protection.

II. That from and after the signing of this treaty hostilities between the contracting parties shall cease, and perpetua peace and friendship shall exist; the said tribe hereby solemnic. peace and friendship shall exist; the said tribe hereby solemnly covenanting that they will not associate with or give countenance or aid to any tribe or band of Indians, or other persons or powers, who may be at any time at enmity with the people of the said United States; that they will remain at peace, and treat honestly and humanely all persons and powers at peace with the said States; and all cases of aggression against said Navajoes by citizens or others of the United States, or by other persons or powers in amity with the said States, shall be re-ferred to the Government of said States for adjustment and set-

III. The Government of the said States, having the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade and intercours with the said Navajoes, it is agreed that the laws now in force regulating the trade and intercourse, and for the preservation of peace with the various tribes of Indians under the proof peace with the various tribes of Indians under the protection and guardianship of the aforesaid Government, shall have the same force and efficiency, and shall be as binding and as obligatory upon the said Navajoes, and executed in the same manner as if said laws had been passed for their sole benefit and protection; and to this end, and for all other useful purposes, the Government of New Mexico, as now organized, or as it may be by the Government of the United States, or by the legally constituted authorities of the people of New Mexico, is recognised and acknowledged by the said Navajoes; and for the due enforcement of the aforesaid laws, until the Government of the United States shall otherwise order, the territory of the Navajoes is hereby annexed to New Mexico.

IV. The Navajo Indians hereby bind themselves to deliver to the military eathority of the United States in New Mexico, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, as soon as he or they can be apprehended, the murderer or murderers of Micente Garcia, that said fugitive or fugitives from justice may be dealt with as justice may decree.

dealt with as justice may decree.

V. All American and Mexican captives, and all stolen pro

Powers in amity with the United States, shall be delivered by the Navajo Indians to the aforesaid military authority at Jemez, New Mexico, on or before the 9th day of October next ensuing, that justice may be meted out to all whom it may concern; and also all Indian captives and stolen property of such tribe or tribes of Indians as shall enter into a similar reciprocal treaty, shall in like manner, and for the same pur-poses, be turned over to an authorized efficer or agent of the

said States by the aforesaid Navajoes.

VI. Should any citizen of the United States, or other per son or persons subject to the laws of the United States, mur-der, rob, or otherwise maltreat any Navajo Indian or Indians, he or they shall be arrested and tried, and upon conviction shall be subjected to all the penalties provided by law for the protection of the persons and property of the people of said States.

VIII. In order to preserve tranquility, and to afford protection to all the people and interests of the contracting parties, the Government of the United States of America will establish such military posts and agencies, and authorize such trading-houses at such time and in such places as the said

trading-houses at such time and in such places as the said Government may designate.

IX. Relying confidently upon the justice and the liberality of the aforesaid Government, and anxious to remove every possible cause that might disturb their peace and quiet, it is agreed by the aforesaid Navajoes that the Government of the-United States shall, at its earliest convenience, designate, settle, and adjust their Territorial boundaries, and pass and execute in their Territory such laws as may be deemed conducive to the prosperity and happiness of said Indians.

X. For and in consideration of the faithful performance of all the stipulations herein contained, by the said Navajo Indians, the Government of the United States will grant to said Indians such donations, presents, and implements, and

said Indians such donations, presents, and implements, and adopt such other liberal and humane measures, as said Govern

ment may deem meet and proper.

XI. This treaty shall be binding upon the contracting parties from and after the signing of the same, subject only to such modifications and amendments as may be adopted by the Government of the United States: and, finally, this treaty is. to receive a liberal construction at all times and in all places, to the end that the said Navajo Indians shall not be held re-

to the end that the said Navajo Indians shall not be held responsible for the conduct of others, and that the Government of the United States shall so legislate and act as to secure the permanent prosperity and happiness of said Indians.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned, have signed this treaty, and affixed thereunto our seals, in the valley of Cheille, this the ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

J. M. Washington, [L. s.]

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel commanding.

Indian Agent, residing at Santa Fe.

Mariano Martinez, his x mark. [L. s.]

Head Chief.

Chapitone, his x mark. [L. L.]

Second Chief. J. I. Collins. James Conklin. Lorenzo Force. Antonio Sandoval, his x mark. Francisco Josto, his x mark.

H. L. Kendrick, Brevet Major U. S. A. J. N. Wand, Brevet Major U. S. A.
J. N. Wand, Brevet Ist Lieut. 3d Inf'ry.
John Peck, Brevet Major U. S. A.
J. F. Hammond, Assistant Surg'n U. S. A.
H. L. Dodge, Capt. comd'g Eut. Rg's.
Richard H. Kern. J. H. Nones, Second Lieut. 2d Artillery. Cyrus Choice. Cyrus Choice. John H. Dickinson, Second Lieut, 1st Art.

W. E. Love. John G. Jones. J. H. Simpson, First Lieut. Corps Top. Engrs.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, MILLARD FILLMORE
President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in the

resolution of the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-fifth.

President:

MILLARD FILLMORE.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State. CENSUS OF CINCINNATI .- Six wards of Cincinnati, which in 1840 had a population of 31,671, show now 59,345. It will be several weeks yet before the census of the city is com-

Three large buildings near the State Prison in Charlestown, (Mass.) occupied by Murdoch's Saw Mills, Phinner's Coffee Factory, and Burdett's Sash Factory, were totally destroyed by fire on Monday night. The loss is \$30,000.

Powner Mill Explosion.—A large quantity of powder, in a powder-mill located in Gorham, (Maine,) and belonging to Mr. Oliver M. Whipple, exploded on Tuesday morning, shattering the building and instantly killing one man, the only individual on the premises. The shock was distinctly felt in Portland, although some ten miles distant from Gorham. LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.—The engine America explode

PERUVIAN GUANO TRADE.

PROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF OCTOBER 1. The increased use of this article, and the demand for it, has created an excitement quite unparalleled in any other article of commerce; and, as there is much interest manifested by the public to become familiar with the details of the trade, we have ascertained such facts, from the general agent here,

we have ascertained such facts, from the general agent here, as would interest the public, and now present them to our readers.

The first entire cargo of guano ever imported into the United States arrived at this port in the summer of 1844; bet, owing to the ignorance of agricultarists of the virtues of the article, there was much time and trouble required to introduse

article, there was much time and trouble required to introduce it, and the agent had also to combat with an exception appraisement for duty, which was returned in 1846, and the article admitted free.

From this period to the present date the use of grane has extended gradually through all the districts of Maryland and Eastern Virginia, and it was estimated that the demand at this port, for the autumn of 1850, would reach say 6,000 tons—a larger quantity than was ever imported before is one season.

To meet this demand the following vessels were loaded and dispatched from Peru for this port: Barque Kirland, sailed 15th March, arrived 22d June, 360 tons; ship Jane Parker, sailed 15th April, arrived 23d July, 620 tons; ship Peruvian, sailed 15th April, arrived 23d July, 620 tons; ship Peruvian, sailed 15th April, arrived 10th August, 869 tons. All these cargoes were engaged by parties in Virginia and the District of Columbia, at \$97 per ton of 2,240 lbs. The barque John Mayo, sailed 1st May, arrived 16th September, 398 tons; barque Jenny Lind, sailed 8th June, arrived 15th September, 420 tons; ship Iconium, sailed 17th May, arrived 17th September, 700 tons. The latter vessel is now discharging. There are yet to arrive the following vessels: Brig Eliza and Emms, sailed 7th May, (now in the bay,) 200 tons; ship Jehannes, sailed 13th June, 500 tons. Total, 4,307 tons.

The two latter vessels will no doubt arrive this week, and will give, with previous arrivals, an aggregate quentity for present use of 4,800 tons, all of which has been engaged by the agent to dealers and farmers, at forty-seven dollars per

by the agent to dealers and farmers, at forty-seven do 2,240 lbs.\*

All the above named vessels should have arrived here in about ninety days passage, but, having encountered stormy weather off Cape Horn, their arrivals have been delayed; and as the quantity in the market, from previous arrivals, was very small, the farmers have become alarmed at the prospect which is presented to them of "shore supplies," and many are induced to pay the high price required by the dealers, rather than to wait the chance of a supply coming in at a later period.

The following vessels were dispatched from Callne in July, and if they have usually fair weather, they will arrive all in October: Ship Angelique, say six hundred tens; ship Boston, say one thousand tons; ship Albany, say seven hundred tons—say two thousand three hundred tons, which will be for sale by the agent, and a further supply will be arriving during the winter, for the spring demand.

If will thus be seen that a stock of over seven thousand tons was provided for this autumn's demand in this port; but, owing to the long passages and invegular arrivals of the vessels, a temporary scarcity has occurred, which would be relieved if farmers had a little longer time to wait.

We have the following statement from the agent of the All the above named vessels should have arrived here in

We have the following statement from the agent of the Peruvian Government in this city regarding the "monopoly," as it is termed, of the article, the main facts of which are

sustained by a message from the President, sent to the House of Representatives on Friday last "In 1841 or 1842, the Peruvian Government, wishing to "In 1841 or 1642; the Peruvian Government, wishing to derive revenue from the export of guano, entered into an arrangement with several houses at Lima, native as well as foreign, and these houses loaned the Government a large sum of money, (several millions of dollars,) and were placed in possession of the guano, which was then hypothecated to them for the loan. These houses, 'by and with the consent of the Government,' appointed agents in Europe for the sale of the article, the process of which were placed to the credit of the Government and against the loan. Under this contractive first shipments came to the United States in 1844, and continued for some time, under the same direction. It has always been, and continues to be, not the property of any. 'British merchant,' but the property of the Peruvian Government, upon which advances have been made, in the usual way, and from which the Government, as owner, derives any benefit which may appear in the result of the business. There are no restrictions of any kind in the sale, the agent being directed to sell at a price which will ensure its extensive use, and which at the same time will leave something to cover the expenses of the business. The price for some years, in and which at the same time will leave something to cover the expenses of the business. The price for some years, in England, has ranged from £9 10s a £10 per ton, and as the price here has been rather under the English value, it is presumed that the compulsion of buying guano under the suspected. British monopoly! has had no very bad effect, and presents no great avarice on the part of the 'British merchants' who are supposed to control those interests here. In proof that the business is open to the world for competition, we have before us a newspaper published at Lima, under the title of 'El Peruano,' dated the 11th May, 1850, which contains the offers of several resident American houses, and VII. The people of the United States of America shall have free and safe passage through the territory of the aforesaid Indians, under such rules and regulations as may be der for the business. All these houses, in their conditions,

all were in opposition to the law authorizing the loan pro-posed for, they were all rejected, and the business-remains-under the direction of the Government and its resident agents, Messrs. Wm. Gibbs & Co.

"It has been stated on the fivor of the Senate that "all the "It has been stated on the fivor of the Senate that 'all the guano brought from Peru to the United States had to be imported in British vessels.' This is quite an error; there has never been a pound of Peruvian guano brought to any port in the United States, and until the very recent abrogation of the restrictions upon British vessels, the produce of another country could not be admitted into the United States in British vessels. tish vessels. There are no British vessels now engaged or expected to be engaged in this trade.

To which if storage, further interest, loss in weight, &c. be added, the cost would exceed \$47 per ton, which is the present price fixed by the Government agent."

We may add to the above, however, that the message of the

We may add to the above, however, that the message of the President to Congress on this subject shows that there is really a wider margin for profit under the presentt arrangement than the above might lead one to infer. By that message we learn that the amount paid to the Government of Peru, as stated by the American Consul, is only \$12 per ton, when sales are made in the United States at \$47 per ton, or at £9 10s. in England, which, at \$15 per ton freight, leaves \$20 per ton for expenses of shipping, cost of bags, and commission on sales. &c. This, therefore, will leave a large margin for a reduction of the fixed price of \$47 per ton, if a sufficient supply is furnished. It is only the absence of this sufficient supply that furnished. It is only the absence of this sufficient supply is has enabled speculators heretofore to take advantage of the wants of the farmer. DNLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL.—The Com-

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL.—The Committee on Public Buildings of the Senate, having been authorized by a resolution of that body, "to invite plans accompanied by estimates for the extension of the Capitol, and to allow a premium of five hendred dollars for the plan which may be adopted by the Committees on Public Buildings of the two Houses of Congres," accordingly invite such plans and estimates, to be delivered to the Secretary of the Senate on or before the first day of December next.

It is required that these plans and estimates shall provide for the extension of the Capitol, either by additional wings, to be placed on the north and south of the present building, or by the erection of a separate and distinct building, within the enclosure to the east of the building.

The committee do not desire to prescribe any condition, that may restrain the free exercise of architectural taste and judgment, but they would prefer, that whatever plan may be proposed, may have such reference to and correspondence with the present building as to preserve the general symmetry of the entire structure, when complete. Although but one plan can be adopted, the committee reserve to themselves the right to form such plan by the adoption of parts of different plans submitted, should such conrece be found necessary; in which event, the committee also reserve to themselves the right to divide or apportion, according to their own judgment, the amount of premium to be awarded for the whole plan, to those whose plans may in part be adopted, according to the relative importance and merit of each part adopted.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
JOHN H. CLARKE,

R. M. T. HUNTER,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
JOHN H. CLARKE,
Committee of the Senate on Public Buildings.
SENATE CHAMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1950.
N. B. The several daily papers published at Washington will please insert the above daily for two weeks, and send their accounts to the Secretary of the Senate.

OUBLE-BARASE.

DOUBLE-BARREL FOWLING PIECES, &c. The subscribers have just opened a superior assortment of fine and low-priced Double-barrel English and German Guns, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches and Belts, Game Bags, Liquor Flasks, Percuasion Caps, Patent Wads, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of sportsmen and others in want of such goods.

JOHN W. BADEN & BRO.

near Vicksburg on the 16th ult., killing four men and injur-ing two others so that they cannot survive. sept 19-1w5w Penn, avenue, south side, near 6th st.